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W. R. HEARST.

AN AMERICAN PAPER FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

JUDGMENT DAY APPROACHING.

Those are amazing disclosures in the principal Republican organ of the nation—the Tribune. In a special dispatch from Washington, conspicuously printed on its first page, our Republican contemporary remorselessly tears away the veil from the administration of Otis in the Philippines. It shows how the revolution is kept alive by a smuggling trade through which people in Manila, with "pulls" on the military government, make enormous fortunes. It tells of extraordinary measures taken by Dewey to counteract the blunders of Otis.

"When the mollifying fever was at its highest," says the Tribune, "General Otis opened wide the closed ports, and besides the resultant flow of money, ammunition and food into the besieged districts, the insurgent clearances showed that vessels actually paid a 5 per cent tax at every place they touched to the insurgent government."

Admiral Dewey on May 15 ordered his cruisers to disregard all clearances and stop all trade with ports not actually "in possession of our forces." This radical step was advisedly taken on his own responsibility, after conference with his captains. General Otis dared not resist the order when informed of its issue, although he resented it. If he had openly disagreed to it, his protest would have had to go to Washington, and he would not run that risk. So he followed Dewey's lead, and decreed the closure of all ports not under his effective control. About that date occurred the remarkable scene in the meeting of the Commission at Manila marking the culmination of the differences between the commanders-in-chief afloat and ashore, which was soon followed by the Admiral's decision to start for home. It was at the same meeting that Dewey, according to current belief, calmly used the expression, "your lying reports," to the Governor-General.

At this meeting, it is alleged, General Otis referred to his brilliant plan of sending out thirteen captured gunboats after smugglers, manned by Filipino firemen, deck hands and pilots, and officered by army "non-coms." and privates, without a single officer who could run a vessel without a pilot or deal with treachery in the native crew. Thereupon Admiral Dewey, according to the Tribune's informant, who is said to be a naval officer of high rank now on the Asiatic Station, "interrupted him and put an end to the army's control of any force afloat by the emphatic declaration: 'If these vessels come out of the Pasig River manned as you propose, I will seize them as a menace to public safety.'"

Dewey explained that if these boats were allowed at large the insurgents would possess every one of them within a week after they left port. "About June 1," it is added, "Captain Barker assumed command of the little gunboats distributed throughout the fleet by attaching them to the various ships on blockade duty, and in less than a month all the inter-island traffic was stopped, and the insurgents were cut off from guns, cartridges and money."

It is declared that \$40,000 has been offered for the clearance of a single vessel to a closed port, and in a letter from another naval officer the writer exclaims:

Men are mortal, even if they are not Spaniards or "friendly natives," and unless the matter is handled quickly and sternly and an accounting called for, there will be an administration installed out here which in spots—and large spots—will be as scandalous as anything ever known to Spain.

What does the Administration say to this? It is no longer possible to brush aside all criticism of Otis as "yellow journalism." The witnesses are gathering. In three days Dewey will be here, and when he speaks the President will have to listen.

RAMAPO OFFICIALS DECAMP.

Mr. Silas B. Dutcher on the witness stand before the Mazer Committee stated that the Ramapo Water Company, of which he is president, was a legitimate company, with legitimate assets, and organized to carry on a legitimate business.

Without going into the question of Ramapo ownership, the market value of clouds and rains, or of the topographical dip of New Jersey, we would like to make a simple inquiry as to why Mr. Dutcher has dematerialized.

Why, also, has Horace G. La Mont, the secretary, eloped? Why have the books of the Ramapo Water Company disappeared?

If the Ramapo Company is an honest corporation, why do its officers flee from the Journal's mandamus as swine possessed of the devil?

So long as Mr. Dutcher and his fellow-schemers were allowed to spar for points with Moss and Mazer they took advantage of the fact that they were in the hands of their friends to pose before the people as martyrs.

Yet, when they are confronted by the Supreme Court, and brought up by the Journal like a roped maverick for the branding, they break away and disappear, no man knoweth whither.

The Journal proposes to see and examine the books of the Ramapo Water Company, to ascertain the names and number of its stockholders, and to prove that this company was organized for the purpose of selling to this city for \$200,000,000 something that did not exist.

In "hiding out" Mr. Dutcher and his associates are nullifying their testimony before the Mazer Committee as to the virtue and probity of the Ramapo Water Company.

ROOSEVELT CHARGES A WINDMILL.

Ohio has swallowed many political doses in her time, including Hannam, McKinley, imperialism, and various other drastic isms calculated to turn the stomach of a great State.

She is now called upon to swallow whangdoodleism in the person of our fiery and untamed Governor. This unsavory ingredient, added to the mess now boiling in the political cauldron in Ohio, threatens to leaven the entire Republican West.

Roosevelt's Akron speech was characteristic. It was the violent and silly talk of a man absolutely devoid of economic ideas of his own.

Says the Governor: "In passing the franchise Tax law, we [the Republicans] had to face the opposition of great corporations."

Governor Roosevelt neglects to say that all the opposition to the Ford Franchise Tax law worked through the machine Republicans of this State, headed by T. Platt, the political ringmaster under whose whip he sits and stands on his hind legs.

He neglects to say that had he not satisfied Platt with the character of the amendment to be passed he would not have been allowed to call an extra session of the Legislature, and neither does he explain how he was scared out of signing the original bill by Platt, who

told him plainly that if he signed it his political future was in jeopardy. Thus, knocking and trucking to Platt, he reversed himself with the celerity of a light-bulb change artist.

"We" and the "opposition of great corporations" would be tragic if Roosevelt could be taken seriously. Fortunately, however, when he charges a windmill we watch the scattering of the shingles with no other feeling than that of amusement.

The Governor's mind is like the tail of a comet. It not only flares away from the sun of facts, but it is too tenuous to hide the palpable things behind it.

ALL READY FOR RAPID TRANSIT.

The building of the underground railroad is now "up to the Rapid Transit Commission." In short, it rests with Mr. T. C. Platt as to when and where the work is to be commenced.

Corporation Counsel Whalen says that he will impose no conditions upon the Commission that will delay the construction of the tunnel a single day.

It remains to be seen, therefore, just how badly Boss Platt and his friends desire rapid transit for this city.

It is hard to understand how any obstacle to the building of the road can be raised as matters now stand. That some stumbling block will crop up at the last minute is only a natural supposition when the past is considered.

Platt wants the patronage pertaining to the Rapid Transit contracts, and he will never be happy until he gets it.

In this matter he will doubtless confer with Brother Boardman, of the family firm, who is counsel to the Commissioners.

THE TONNAGE OF SHIPS.

A correspondent sends us this request for information: In reading your article in to-day's Journal entitled "Half of Dewey's" Liver at Malta," you say he commanded in November, 1882, the cruiser Junia, of about 1,900 tons displacement. Kindly tell in the columns of the Journal just what 1,900 tons displacement means, and thus enlighten a few of your numerous readers, at whose request I have taken the liberty of troubling you, fully knowing that a definition appearing in your columns of this much-used word will be absolutely correct.

The displacement of a ship is the amount of water she displaces, or pushes aside, when she is afloat. It is, of course, exactly equivalent to her own weight, with everything on board. The tonnage of war ships is generally figured by displacement, and that of merchant vessels by gross registered tonnage, which is much less, or by net registered tonnage, which is less yet. Consequently tonnage figures make war ships seem much larger than they really are in comparison with merchant ships.

For instance, the St. Louis, which is commonly said to be of 11,629 tons, and the Iowa, which is said to be of 11,340 tons, might be thought to be of about the same size. But the figures for the Iowa are of displacement, and for the St. Louis of gross registered tonnage. The displacement of the St. Louis on war service is 14,910 tons, and when loaded for trade

about 17,000, and the gross tonnage of the Iowa is only 6,294.

Registered tonnage, both gross and net, is calculated by arbitrary rules of measurement. It is supposed to have some relation to the amount the ship can carry, but the relation is not very easily detected.

CONDENSED EDITORIALS.

THE BUTCHERS OF AUSTRIA and Germany are combining against American beef. It is suspected that some of our embalmers and opalescent articles, intended for home consumption, has gone astray.

THE CANE-RUSHING SEASON has arrived. At Rutgers the students are tackling Greek verbs while handicapped with broken collar bones, and at Princeton logarithms are being worked out with black eyes. A little knowledge is a dangerous thing.

DR. PETER STIENS, a Russian scientist, claims to have made a discovery whereby the blind can be made to see. There are some trust orators in the Republican party who should undergo treatment.

THE SHAMROCK, in a recent trial, logged thirteen knots. We find a grain of comfort in this. It is not a lucky number. (This is a delicate compliment to our guests from the land of Punch.)

GENERAL WHEELER IS OUT in the Philippine jungles looking for fight. "I have found the enemy," he telegraphed Otis; "send me a force of cavalry and I'll drive them into the river."

"Not until October," replied Otis. Thus the great military handicapper carries out McKinley's game of "policy."

SIMPSON, THE ROCKLESS SOCRATES of Kansas, in a speech to the Wichita G. A. R., expressed the belief that John Brown's soul was marching with Aguinaldo.

But Aggy is not marching. He is lying in his hammock waiting for Otis to renew his deadly game of tag.

GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT, THE ATHLETIC, has fairly pole-railed into Ohio politics. He is throwing the political hammer, putting the eloquent shot and taking party bullets at a great rate.

Here in his own State, however, we cannot forget that he has balked at the canal water jump.

GENERAL OTIS, who went to Manila to fight, is trying to buy off the enemy at \$40 a head. The Filipinos, having apparently formed a trust, have refused to sell at this figure. It seems possible, therefore, that Otis will be obliged to burn gunpowder.

REAR ADMIRAL MONTJOJO, of the Spanish navy, has been condemned to retirement without the right of promotion because he was licked by Dewey. This is his only claim to notoriety. We have an American pedagogue who once whipped Dewey who might give Montjojo some pointers.

A MAN IN NEW JERSEY choked himself to death with roast beef. Some of our Republican contemporaries may justly point to the fact as an evidence of prosperity. It certainly takes a man of expensive tastes to choke himself to death on beef at present prices.

THE OCEAN POLICE SQUADRON, which is to keep the international yacht course clear, will be larger than the American fleet in the Philippines. It looks as though filibustering over the course would be impossible.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS are sneering over the report that President Kruger, in his plea for peace to Queen Victoria, addressed Her Majesty as "Dear Queen." What of it? Kruger has lived his long life very close to nature, and his language was that of manhood and democracy, if not of diplomacy.

Timely and Just.

Editor of the New York Journal: Your editorial "Schley Should Ride with Dewey" is timely and just—a deserving tribute to national hero of the Spanish-American war.

Milton, N. Y.

E. R. WAELDE.

M'KINLEY ANGERED OVER OTIS'S LATEST BLUNDER.

The General's Defiance of the Administration's Philippine Policy Nearly Certain to Lead to His Recall—President Sharply Rebukes Him for His Recent Offense to China.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—(The Filipinos) assailed our sovereignty, and there will be no useless parley, no pause, until the insurrection is suppressed and American authority acknowledged and established."—President McKinley in his Pittsburgh speech of August 28.

"Every mother's son of them (the twenty regiments of volunteers) will eat his Christmas dinner in Manila. I can only repeat what I have already said—that it is the purpose of the War Department to end the insurrection as speedily as possible."—Secretary of War Root to the press four weeks ago.

"The question is whether, after all, it would be wise to hasten the ending of the insurrection. * * * I believe that if the insurrection is not ended too soon the Filipinos will be so heartily sick of independence that there will never be any more trouble on that score."—Major-General Otis, at Manila, on Saturday.

General Otis's declaration of a new policy in the Philippines directly opposed to that of President McKinley and the Secretary of War may cost him his head. His grave offense, piled on top of his entangling the United States in a quarrel with the Chinese Government on the exclusion of Chinese lead army officers to say that Otis ought to be instantly recalled as a dangerous, bungling administrator of both civil and military affairs.

The Journal is at liberty to say on authority that both the White House and the War Department will call on Otis peremptorily for an explanation. One high official went so far as to say that General Otis ought to be removed first and asked to explain afterward. His latest offense is that he has criticized the war policy of the Government.

The Journal referred the quoted language of General Otis to-day to Secretary of War Root. The Secretary said: "I cannot discuss what appears in the newspapers. I do not know that General Otis has said what he is reported to have said, and I

would hesitate to believe that he has given expression to any new policy of conducting the war in the Philippines. All I care to say has been said before—that the President has announced that the insurrection should be brought to an end as speedily as possible. The efforts of the War Department have been directed to that end."

The Secretary of War declined absolutely to discuss the view of General Otis's remarks held by military officers. Said one officer: "The only excuse to be pleaded for General Otis is that he was not aware of the President's policy for the war. If he pleads that excuse he will only further demonstrate his incapacity for the position he now holds. The only salvation I see for General Otis is the possibility that he is not the author of the remarks attributed to him. He will undoubtedly be called upon to say whether he is the author of the late interview."

Other officers comment on General Otis's apparent defiance of the President, but for patent reasons they do not wish to be quoted by name. One of them made this point: "General Otis has a perfect right to make comments on his plan of campaign, but he should have remembered that the plan he now has is not his own, but one dictated to him by the President, and that he has permitted himself to challenge the wisdom of the President."

Another officer said: "General Otis is simply playing for his recall. Perhaps he knows that it has been decided upon, and he would rather be recalled for flying in the face of the President and Secretary Root than for the incompetency alleged against him for the past three months."

It is said here to-day that if the President does not recall Otis the Administration must bear the odium of these three politically dangerous charges:

1. The endangering of the success of military operations by permitting Otis to go long to irritate China. America's most desirable friendly power

until the insurrection is over.

2. The desecration of churches and the profanation of altars and sacred vessels and vestments in the Philippines, of which he took no note until he had arrayed eminent clerical men in this country against his conduct.

3. The placing of the Administration in the ridiculous attitude of formulating a war policy and having it snubbed by a brigadier-general of regulars holding a volunteer title of major-general. Aside from the technical offence of which Otis is guilty in disagreeing with the President, his contention that the war might be judiciously dragged along to make the "Filipinos sick of independence," while American troops are being killed and stricken with illness by reason of campaign hardships, is regarded as one of the most ridiculous remarks that any military commander of any age ever made.

General Otis's blunder in attempting to enforce the Chinese exclusion act in the Philippines has been rebuked by the Administration. The ship load of 700 Chinese which he recently refused permission to land will be released. This was determined today by Secretary Root, after the receipt of a telegram from Otis.

General Otis's dispatch to-day, it is understood, informed the department that he had been misled in the character of those Chinese, and he now believed military expediency did not require their deportation. The department's full information, however, came from other sources, and so completely were the original statements of General Otis refuted that he was notified that hereafter he must not commit the Government to any fixed policy in his dealings with other nations, without first communicating with Washington.

The Chinese Consul General at Manila will be required to stand sponsor for the good behavior of those Chinese, and Minister Wu Ting Fang will be informed to-morrow that the United States will admit them as an act of courtesy to China.

MORE OF THE PLOTTING OF OTIS UNMASKED.

Unflinching Republican Newspaper Finally Lays Bare His Scheming and Mismanagement of the Philippine Campaign.

THE blundering incapacity and brutal egotism of General Otis, whose mismanagement of the war in the Philippines is becoming a national scandal, is further unmasked by an important dispatch from Washington printed in the New York Tribune of yesterday. This indictment, printed in the most stalwart of the Republican newspapers, lays bare some of the things which Otis's almost incredible press censorship was intended to hide. When the Journal's war correspondent, Mr. Creelman, enbled the truth about Otis and exposed his lying official tales of serious victories, there was a general roar of protest from the Administration press.

The Tribune announces that the following letter is from "one of the most intelligent and well-known naval officers of high rank now on the Asiatic station."

All through the war General Otis has plotted to rob Admiral Dewey and the navy of credit, actually falsifying dispatches in order to lessen the importance of the navy's work. Then he conceived the childish idea of creating a navy to be manned by the army and directed by himself. The egotism and stupidity of this scheme aroused Admiral Dewey. But the naval officer's letter quoted by the Tribune gives the facts in a new light and shows how the Admiral was forced to threaten forcible interference with Otis's crazy plan. Here is the letter, dated about August 1:

"The state of affairs in these islands is curiously akin to the situation existing at certain periods of our own civil war, when the rebels wanted cash, and literally had cotton to burn which they could not ship. The islands are full of hemp, sugar and tobacco ready for the market. Any one able to get these products out of insurgent ports can procure them at his own price. The foreign houses of the chief ports own or control a great fleet of small steamers and sailing vessels, and all that is requisite for highly lucrative trading is clearance for the insurgent ports, where the merchandise is stacked up awaiting sale. Getting safely out of such ports with a full cargo insures enormous profits."

"Before the navy secured control of the thirteen purchased Spanish gunboats no clearance was needed. Commerce was practically free. The little merchantmen simply ran stuff from the closed insurgent ports to open islands, carried it overland to nearby open ports, and sold it, smuggling arms and ammunition on the return trip. The naval cruisers and gunboats guarding the open ports were easily avoided. In a few instances, at least, the small craft, owned by supposedly friendly natives, obtained clearance from United States officers for three or four open ports, and stopped at various forbidden harbors in the round voyage, some clerk in the office of the Captain of the Port doing a little convenient winking at the disparity of elapsed time. When the mollifying fever was at its highest General Otis opened wide the closed ports, and besides the resultant flow of money, ammunition and food into the besieged districts, the insurgent clearances showed that vessels actually paid a 5 per cent tax at every place they touched to the insurgent government."

"Admiral Dewey, on May 15, ordered his cruiser to disregard all clearances and stop all trade with ports not actually 'in possession of our forces.' This radical step was advisedly taken on his own responsibility, after conference with his captains. General Otis dared not resist the order, when informed of its issue, although he resented it."

"If he had openly disagreed to it, his protest would have had to go to Washington, and he would not run that risk. So he followed Dewey's lead, and decreed the closure of all ports not under his effective control. About that date occurred the remarkable scene in the meeting of the Commission at Manila, marking the culmination of the differences between the commanders-in-chief afloat and ashore, which was soon followed by the Admiral's decision to start for home."

"It was at the same meeting that Dewey, according to current belief, calmly used the expression 'your lying reports' to the Governor-General."

"In the discussion regarding the effect on the supposedly 'friendly natives' of Admiral Dewey's order restricting trading, General Otis brought up his plans for utilizing the thirteen gunboats he had purchased from the Spaniards in the southern islands."

"Dewey interrupted him and put an end to the army's control of any force afloat by the emphatic declaration: 'If these vessels come out of the Pasig River manned as you propose, I will seize them as a menace to public safety.'"

"General Otis had evolved a scheme to send them out to hunt smugglers, with Filipino firemen and deckhands, native pilots and officered by army 'non-coms' and privates. He had no idea of the necessity of putting a single officer aboard who could run the vessels a mile without a pilot or having a force to handle them if the Filipinos deserted or showed treachery. Dewey told him the insurgents would possess every one of them within a week after they left port, and then declared that he would seize them."

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In another letter a source of serious danger is pointed out as follows:

"One of the most urgent needs in the archipelago now is an adequate system of financial control. Anybody who can give a clearance or procure one, or manage to slip in the name of a closed port—a mere clerical error, if discovered—can have any amount of money he chooses to ask. In one case \$40,000 was offered for clearance to April (the remotest port of Luzon), simply to prevent the steamer from summary destruction or seizure in case of detection or capture by our cruisers. The cruisers would never honor the clearance and permit the steamer to enter a forbidden port, but would simply order such a vessel off and warn her against coming into the vicinity again. Without papers, they could put a prize crew aboard and send her into Manila as a prize; or, if she tried to escape, they would have to destroy her. For this reason clearances are exceedingly valuable. The temptations are therefore notorious. The Spaniards kept very few ports open, and trade with others represented personal emoluments. It was not a question merely of revenue to the State. Men are mortal, even if they are not Spaniards or 'friendly natives,' and unless the matter is handled quickly and sternly, and an accounting called for, there will be an administration installed out here which in spots—and large spots—will be as scandalous as anything ever known to Spain."

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"Admiral Dewey, President Schurman, Denby and Worcester recognized the full capability of the Filipino for self-government in local affairs. Otis dissents. The insurgent control of all the ordinary domestic administration is strong and perfect. At out-of-the-way places the postman makes his rounds as regularly as in Manila. They even have distinctive postage stamps. The clearances are rubber stamped, the insurgent star replacing the Spanish crown. This systematic control is due to the fact that all the subordinate officials in Spanish times were Filipino, and Aguinaldo had a working machine simply by promoting the head clerks and deputies in all branches of the Government not wholly in the hands of natives."

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